WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 1. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1845. NO. 46.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS

OF THE

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
$3 00 at the end of three months.
3 50 at the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. YEARLY standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, " Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

EDW'D HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C

BAYLE & COOKE,
General Commission Merchants,
AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators — Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets — Marriage License
Peace warrants — Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds — Administrator's do
Notes of hand — Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank — Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State — Negro Bonds
Warrants. Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank — Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates — Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers — Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,
S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts.,
One door above the Hanover House.

Kinney's Shingle Machine

WILL arrive in Wilmington, by return of this week's freight train of cars, and will be exhibited in front of the new Custom House. Those who are interested in getting Shingles, would do well to call and examine for themselves.
July 11, 1845.] A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Ready-Made Clothing.

AN Invoice of Massachusetts Ready-made Clothing, consisting of the following articles, for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, Agt's.
308 PAIRS summer Pantaloons, assorted patterns,
28 Fancy Vests, 17 summer Coats,
30 pieces cotton Cloth.
July 11.

BROWN & DEROSSET
OFFER FOR SALE,
264 BBLS. N. O. clarified Molasses,
100 do. " sugar House do
75 HHDS. Cuba bright retailing do
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do. N. Orleans "
12 barrels Porto Rico "
250 BAGS Coffee; Cuba, Rio and Laguira,
8000 pounds N. C. Bacon, assorted.
50 HHDS. Western Sides, of prime quality,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
75 " Prime do
30 kegs N. C. Lard,
10 BBLS. " do
175 Kegs and Jars prime Butter,
150 BBLS. Superfine Flour,
15 half bbls. Canal Flour,
350 BUSHELS Maryland Oats,
15 bbls. American Gin,
120 " Baltimore and Philadelphia Whiskey,
100 BBLS. Apple Brandy,
3 " San Lucar Wine,
1 BBL. Scuppernong do
20,000 Spanish Cigars—various brands,
50 CASKS fresh beat Rice,
40 bbls. purified Lard Oil,
15 do refined Whale do
30 boxes Adamantine Candles,
20 half bbls. 35 boxes } Scotch Snuff—in bladders,
50 BOXES manufactured Tobacco—various kinds,
200 GRINDSTONES—assorted,
350 kegs Dupont's Powder—assort'd,
10 BALES Rockfish 4-4 Shirting,
10,000 R. O. hhd. Staves—dressed.
July 11, 1845. 43-tf

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the south-west, offers for sale all his **Lands** lying in the county of Duplin, N. C.

One tract containing six hundred and twenty-one acres, adjoining the village of Kenansville; three hundred of which, is cleared, and under good fence, the balance well timbered. On the premises, is a good two story framed dwelling, containing seven rooms, with kitchen, smoke-house, barn, and all other out houses, in first rate repair.—Within one hundred yards of the dwelling, there is a never failing spring of water, as good as can be found in the lower part of the State; and within three quarters of a mile of the village, there is an Academy, where students can always prepare for College. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Peas, Corn, &c.

Another tract of two thousand six hundred and fifty acres, lying on both sides of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, about 45 miles from Wilmington. There is about five hundred acres of this tract cleared, and under good fence, with all necessary buildings. There is *EIGHTY THOUSAND* Turpentine boxes cut on the land, and trees enough to cut at least twenty thousand more. There is also a first rate mill seat on the premises, within one hundred yards of the Railroad, with a frame on the spot ready to raise: the timber has been got within the last six months. A Mill here, could be made valuable, as ready sale could always be had for all the Railroad railings she could saw. This land also produces good crops of Corn, Cotton, Peas, &c.

Another tract of four hundred acres of first rate land, two hundred of which is under cultivation, lying six miles from Kenansville, and four miles from Warsaw. There is a task of Turpentine boxes on the land, and the balance well timbered.

As the subscriber wishes to remove, more for the benefit of his health than any thing else, he will sell the above lands at a great bargain, either separately or all together, on very accommodating time.

Persons wishing to view the lands, will please call on him at Kenansville.

DANIEL C. MOORE.
Duplin co., June 27, 1845. 41-6t

The Newbernian will copy the above for six weeks, and forward account to this office.

Cigars and Tobacco.

40,000 CIGARS of various kinds and qualities, in boxes of 100, 125, 250 and 500.
2 boxes superior manufactured Tobacco,
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
June 27, 1845. 41

1 HHD. best Porto Rico Sugar,
2 " " N. Orleans do.
12 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 " St. Domingo do.
8 " Rio do.
10,000 Segars,
20 boxes Hydraulic pressed Candles,
48 " best Barret's chewing Tobacco, small lumps,
15 " No. 1, Soap,
10 " Soap, 10 kegs Lard.
10 bbls. superfine Canal Flour,
10 half bbls. " " "
10 boxes Cheese.
Received per brig Belle, and for sale low for cash or approved paper.
JOHN S. RICHARDS,
Market street, Burch's old store.
June 27, 1845.

HOLLOW-WARE—A small quantity, assorted sizes, now landing from brig Georgiana, for sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS,
July 4th, 1845. Market-st. Burch's old stand.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSRIBER, having taken an Assignment from John Hall, of all his property, and rights of property, for the benefit of his creditors; and it being stipulated in said Assignment, that the Assignee, after paying the first class of debts therein mentioned, comprising the notes at Bank and accommodation paper of the said John Hall, should apply the balance of monies on hand to the payment pro rata of such of the second class of creditors as should agree to release the said John Hall in full from all debts and liabilities within three months from the 25th day of June, 1845, there being a deficiency of assets to satisfy the whole of said second class of debts; Notice is hereby given to all concerned to signify to the subscriber their assent to the terms of the assignment, within the time prescribed, or they will be forever precluded from all benefit in the trust.

JOHN McRAE, *Assignee.*
June 27th, 1845. 41-tf

Piano Forte.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, of Dubois & Stoddart's manufacture, for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, *Ag'ts.*
July 4, 1845.

From the New York True Sun.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The system of life insurance is one of the the triumphs of modern civilization. It was reserved for our own times to conceive the design of providing against an inevitable contingency and disarming it of some of its worst consequences.—While we live, we may protect those who are dependent upon us, but when death severs the ties of others most dear, it is a consolation to know that our foresight has made provision for the wants to which we can no longer minister. Those institutions which are therefore contrived to alleviate the wretchedness of mankind, should receive our especial consideration, and the press, which claims to be the friend of humanity, neglects its duty when it does not sustain them with all its power. The public should be told, and told with earnestness, that it neglects its true interests when it does not avail itself of these great modern auxiliaries to domestic quiet. Instead of occupying itself with questions of a light and trifling character, it should endeavor to enlist reason, judgment and affection in aid of those associations, which have the interests of humanity so strongly in view.

What is Life Insurance? It is an engagement made between an individual and a company having capital and responsibility, to this effect, that the insurer by paying annually a certain small sum of money, shall ensure to his representatives a large one on the contingency of his death. But even this humane contract is now made more beneficial to the insured than formerly. These annual payments or premiums have hitherto been the profits of the business, and have been divided among the members of the association in their character of stockholders. But it has recently been ascertained that the contract may be made still more advantageous to the insured, without injury, not merely, but with increased profit to the company.

In the former instance, the person who paid a premium as it is termed, in order that at his death, a stipulated sum of money should be returned to his family, had no other interest. Indeed, if by unforseen circumstances he was compelled to discontinue his payments, the benefit of the prior ones was lost to him, and the object he had in view was frustrated. But now we have a remedy against this evil. The Nautilus Life Insurance Company of this city, credits each person who has insured his life, with his proportionate share of the general profits, and issues a certificate therefor, which is to be paid up at a future day, when a particular sum has been earned by the company. On the other hand, no one is charged with any losses beyond the original amount of the premium paid. It is thus, that the strongest inducements are held out to those who are prudent, to perform what would be an act of duty, without regard to the present pecuniary advantage. Duty and interest are thus made to combine and harmonise.

The Nautilus Company in taking this ground, leaves nothing more to be desired from them. But what is the duty which devolves upon the public? Every day's experience shows us how uncertain is life, and how mutable are its conditions. The changes going on are most extraordinary and eventful. No man feels perfectly confident of the future. The largest capitalists in New York are frequently prostrated, by a change of policy either on the part of the government, or of the monetary institutions of the country. Those even who are ordinarily prosperous in commercial pursuits, are in danger from every wind that blows, from the misconduct or ignorance of agents, and from undue and mis-placed confidence. There are other classes of persons engaged in professional and mechanical pursuits, who, while they never know affluence, struggle even for a moderate subsistence, with a constant and corroding anxiety for ever working at their hearts. The fearful future is ever disturbing them—that future which is one day, perhaps, *to overtake* a wife and children, without a protector and without a home.

How can it be that these persons should hesitate for a single moment as to their true interests?—Why is it they grieve when they may effectually relieve themselves from the greatest evil which is before them? A very small sum, such as is thrown away at times without reflection even by the poorest, if laid by and applied to the purchase of a policy at the office of the Nautilus Company, would ensure the payment of a handsome sum to the wife ar children on the occasion of the death of their protector. And upon the particular plan pursued by this company, if at any time he should become straightened in his humble circumstances, the certificate issued would be of marketable value, and enable him to continue his payments as usual and to retain the advantage for which he had so long been struggling.

We have thus briefly noticed the principle and the policy of life insurance, without going into those details which not only belong to the subject, but are intensely interesting in their character.—These we reserve for future remark, being determined if it is in our power, to awaken the attention of our readers to the great importance of the system. We are happy to say that we have now a New York company, with a New York charter, officered and managed by most valued and worthy citizens, the Nautilus, which holds out to the public not only these beneficial results, but peculiar advantages to their patrons and friends. Let every one then seriously consider what is his duty to himself and his family under these circumstances. If he dies leaving them in distress, the fault is his alone.

Oregon—Mr. Clay.—Can't Prentice, Webb and Company, say a word in denunciation of Mr. Clay, for being so indiscreet as to say, that our title to Oregon was beyond dispute. Let them examine Mr. Clay's dispatch to Albert Gallatin, when he and Mr. Rush were our ministers to London, and were negotiating with Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson on the part of England. The whig press have forgotten themselves. They have been guilty of the outrageous temerity of calling in question the prudence and discretion of the great embodiment. Or must we set this down as a specimen of this wonderful facility of *turning* round by the facile coons? Mr. Polk said our title was indisputable, in an Inaugural Address. Mr. Clay used language fully as strong, long ago, in one of his dispatches.—What have you to say, you universal harmonious consistent whigs —*Louisville Democrat.*

The late William Leggett expressed his opinion of Gen. Jackson in the following terms. However exravagant they may seem, we believe no man now lives, or has recently died, who answers the picture so well:

"My veneration for Andrew Jackson is very deep. I look upon him, not as one of the great men of the day but one of the greatest men of all time—as a man who, in several of the highest and noblest qualities of the human character, has never been surpassed—who has done more for the cause of equal liberty than any other man that ever lived."

From the Brooklyn Advertiser.

A FAITHFUL DOG.

Some years since, a family residing in one of the Southern States possessed a Newfoundland dog, which conceived a strong friendship for the little daughter of its owner. This child he used to escort regularly to school, carrying her satchel in his mouth, and was generally at the door when the hours of her penance were over, to trot along by her side homeward.

One day the girl having strayed away without the knowledge of her parents, sauntered along to the water, and was amusing herself by walking upon the string pieces of a pier. The dog, as usual, was her only attendant, and seemed to watch her pranks with much attention and considerable uneasiness. Frequently warned by various persons upon the wharf, to keep farther from the edge, she nevertheless, with juvenile waywardness, continued her dangerous pastime, until finally missing her footing, she fell into the water. Instantly the neighborhood was in an uproar, some ran to loosen a boat, others flung boards into the stream, and a sailor present stripped off his jacket and shoes for a plunge after the little cast away.

But Towser fully comprehended the matter at a glance, and before it was fairly known that she was in peril, was by the side of his young mistress, had seized her by her floating dress, and was paddling back with his precious burden to the wharf. The generous Jack tar, had now only to leap into a ships yawl hard by, and pull both of the dripping creatures into it, and deposite them upon the deck in safety.

Towser, of course, became more than ever a favorite with the family, and held a very enviable rank above others of his species. As his mistress increased in strength and stature, she was never allowed to forget the debt of gratitude due to her canine companion, although she had outgrown the necessity of calling upon him for further services, so that he slept and grew fat upon his laurels, like some old soldier whose youthful privations and evidences of valor have procured him a pension for the remainder of his pilgrimage.

Some five years after the occurrence, the family had resolved upon changing their place of residence for the city of St. Augustine.—The morning of their departure had arrived; the schooner which was to convey them to their new home was casting off from the pier, the very one which had been the scene of Towser's exploit, but he was nowhere to be found. They whistled and called, but no dog appeared; the captain became restive, swore he would wait no longer, gave the order, and the craft swept along the waters with a spanking breeze, and was soon a quarter of a mile from the shore.

The girl and her father were standing at the stern of the vessel, looking back upon the city which they had probably left forever, when suddenly Towser was seen running down to the edge of the wharf with something in his mouth. With a glass they discovered it was his master's pocket handkerchief, which had been dropped somewhere upon the road down to the vessel, and which he recollected, with some compunctions of conscience, that he had sent his shaggy servant back to look after.

The dog looked piteously around upon the bystanders, then on the retreating vessel, and leaped boldly into the water. His master immediately pointed out the noble brute to the captain, and requested him to throw his vessel into the wind until the animal could near them; he also offered a large sum if he would drop his boat and pick him up, told him of the manner in which he had preserved the life of his daughter, and again offered him the price of a passage if he would save the faithful creature. The girl joined her entreaties with those of her father, wept and implored that her early friend might be rescued; but the captain was a savage; he was deaf to every appeal of humanity—kept obstinately on his course, and the better animal of the two, followed the vessel, until his strength exhausted; and his generous heart chilled by despair, he sank among the more merciful billows.

By heaven! we would have thrown the captain overboard.

[We cannot go so far as that. To be sure the fellow was not fit to live—but then he was much more unfit to die.]

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The Convention which asssembled in Memphis, Tennessee, on the 4th instant, was composed of one hundred and fifty delegates from several of the Western States, but as the attendance was partial, and as some of the most important States were not represented, no final action was had. The Convention, therefore, adjourned over to the twelfth of November next.

We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that there was a full discussion of Western interests in the Convention. At first, (adds the Gazette) it was indeed simply to act upon South Western interests. But a larger view was taken, and now it is desired to have the whole valley of the Ohio and Mississippi fully represented. Committees were appointed, therefore, to report on the following subjects, at the adjourned meeting in November.

1. On the Military and Naval resources of the Mississippi Valley, and its ability to create and sustain a Steam Military Marine.
2. On the improvement of the Ohio river, and on the subject of a Free Canal at the falls of Ohio. This Committee consists of J. Bigham and Josiah King, of Pittsburg; James Hall, of Cincinnati; Chas. M. Strader, of Louisville and Mr. Paxon, of New Albany.
3. On the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.
4. On a Western National Armory.
5. On a National Ship Canal, to connect
6. On Mail Routes on the Western rivers.
7. On a Military Road through the public Lands in the South West.
8. On the reclaiming the submerged grounds along the margins of the Western rivers.
9. On Manufacturing of the South.
11. On the completion of the Railroad from Charleston to Memphis

New Destructive Implement.—James O'Conner, of Mulberry street, New York, states that he has invented an instrument of war with which, assisted by nine men, he could enter and demolish the strongest fortification, or attack, disperse and destroy a solid square of 100,000 men. Mr. O'Connor dates his invention as far back as 1831, and says he has been in correspondence with the Duke of Wellington and other official personages on the subject.

From the Baltimore Argus.

Look at the Two Pictures.

The first is from the Boston Morning Post—look at it and shout "long live a protective tariff," which thus enables princely nabobs to swell their over-grown coffers at the expense of the labering poor.

"*Cotton Factories.*—The Merrimac Manufacturing Company has just declared a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent. and its profits for the last six months have been 13 per cent. A surplus reserved-fund has accumulated in spite of its large dividends and large salaries to its officers, which is sufficient to build a very large addition to its productive power.—some years since it made a dividend of one-third its capital at one dash, and now puts its cash funds to a use that will earn some some 25 or 30 per cent. annually.

"The Boot Mills Company is found to stand so well, that 25 per cent. advance is freely offered for it, and for Suffolk, 40 is asked. Indeed, the new copper mines of Lake Superior can hardly make money so fast as the Lowell factories are now doing."

Then look at this—and exult at the prospect that opens before you, if you can.

"*Protection to Home Industry.*—The Lowell Patriot says: 'We are informed that the wages of many of the operatives employed in one of the largest woollen corporations in this city have been reduced within a short time past. Hands who have had $1 per day now get 75 cents, and generally the reduction is in that ratio.'

The Tariff.—The Washington correspondent of the N. York *Herald* represents Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, as collecting materials by inquiries directed to different parts of the country, for a report in favor of reducing the Tariff to the Revenue Standard. We observe also a good deal of flutter among the Whig papers about Mr. Walker's late letter to that effect. We have reason to believe that these indications are not delusive—that Mr. Walker designs to propose radical alterations in the existing Tariff. It is to be hoped he will adopt the most liberal means for obtaining information. The Committee who framed the Tairff of 1842, called the Manufacturers into council to know what duties would suit them. We know the result. We trust Mr. Walker well understands the difference between a measure suited to promote one interest, and a measure designed to defend the country at the least cost to the people at large. We trust he will make his inquiries of all, and invite every great branch of industry to speak for itself. With the producers it is not a question how much they will be advantaged by duties but how much they are willing to be injured for the sake of supporting the Government.—*Charlston Mercury.*

European Slavery.—A late number of the *Moon*, a journal published at Agram, in Hungarian Croatia, contains, under date of Bucharest, in Wallachia, the following advertisement: "For sale by the sons and heirs of the late Serdar Nicolas Nika, residing at Bucharest, in the suburb of St. Vanire, *two hundred* families of Bohemians, of whom the majority of the male members are laborers, locksmiths, goldsmiths, shoemakers, and musicians. The proprietors of these Bohemians, will not sell less than five families at a time; but, in return, the price of each individual will be one ducat below the ordinary price, and facilities will be afforded for payment." The advertisement is not, as might at first sight be imagined, a mere hoax. It is perfectly serious, and what is more, is quite legal; for the civil code, granted in 1818 by Prince John Karadecha to the people of Wallachia and Moldavia, and which is still in force in those countries, confirms in explicit and formal terms the law of slavery. Thus, while the great Powers of Christendom annually expend vast sums in maintaining cruisers for putting down the traffic in black slaves, a trade in white slaves is openly carried on under their very eyes, in two Christian countries, situate in the centre of Europe itself.

National Intelligencer.

New and Important Invention.—A Magnetic Printing Telegraph.—The application of this hidden and mysterious power to the purposes of the rapid transmission of intelligence is yet in its infancy. There is now in this city, a telegraph moved by the power of electro magnegism, which performs that which in our boyish days, we would not have believed, if we had read in the Arabian Nights. We have seen a specimen of printing done with the usual letters of the alphabet, and as legible to a child as the clearest type, which was executed at one end of a magnetic wire, through a direction given at the other. It is true, as incredible as the statement may seem to be, that a man might, if the wires were laid, now sit at New York, and, with more rapidity than our best compositor can set type, print at New Orleans a letter or despatch in the ordinary letters of our language.

In a few days this inventation will be made more generally known, when we will be at liberty to speak of it more fully. At present arrangements are making for the perfection of the patents here and in Europe. The telegraph itself we have not seen, and in making the statements with regard to it are obliged to speak a little incautiously from hearsay.—But as far as our inquiries go, there is no reason to doubt the representations that have been made to us on this subject; and as the practicability of the thing itself, now that it has been discovered, carries no improbability upon the face of it, it will not be questioned. The effects of this invention can hardly be anticipated. The substitution of the usual alphabet for the hieroglyphics of Morse's telegraph, is an important and valuable improvement upon one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age.—*N. Y. Post.*

Windows Cleaned by Steam.—A very simple method of cleaning windows is now coming into general use in England. The window is first dusted with a bunch of feathers, or dusting brush, and when all the dust is thoroughly removed, place a bowl of boiling hot water, at the base of the window; the steam immediately covers the glass, which is removed by a wash feather, and finished off with another, quite clean and dry! The method saves time, prevents that cloudy appearance left by whiting, and produces a more brilliant and durable polish than any other.

A Valuable Discovery in Africa.—It is stated in a letter recently published in the columns of the National Intelligencer, that a new race of people have been discovered near the mission established by the American Board at the Saboon, who are described as being far *superior* to any upon the coast, and whose language is represented as one of the most perfect and harmonious in all the world; who have among them a tradition that some two centuries ago a stranger came to their country and instructed them in civilization and their duties; who are acquainted with the facts and truths of the Holy Scriptures, and who are remarkably prepared for the reception of further knowledge. They are at present removing from the interior towards the coast, and the missionaries cherish the hope that through their agency civilization and christianity may be widely diffused.

The Steamship Great Britain.—At Cowes, an experiment was recently made with one of the life boats with which the ship is provided. The object was to try to sink it, for which purpose it was lowered into the water, the valves in the bottom being so arranged as to give free ingress and egress to the water. To fill her more rapidly, a number of sailors were sent into her with buckets, and she was soon filled up to that height at which the water flowed out as fast as it was bailed in. About 30 men were then sent into her to stand on the thwarts, when from the height she still floated out of the water, it was very evident that she could, when full of water, sustain from fifty to sixty persons without the probability of her sinking. The Great Britain is provided with four such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large similar life boat on deck capable of carrying one hundred and forty people, besides two wooden boats for sixteen each. In all she has boat room for three hundred and eighty persons.

First Ocean Steamship.—Mr. Rush gives credit to the "Savannah" as being the first ocean steamship. He mentions, under date of July 3, 1819, the arrival at Liverpool on the 20th of June, of the American steamship Savannah, Capt. Rogers. She was a vessel of 380 tons burden, and was the first that ever crossed the ocean by steam. Capt. Rogers stated that she worked with great ease and safety on the voyage, and used her steam full eighteen days. Her passage was twenty-six days, the weather in general having been unfavorable. Besides, she was detained five days in the Irish Channel until she could get fresh coal, her supply having given out when she entered the channel.

Run out of Money.—The workmen at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it is said, are receiving no money for their work, on account of the appropriation being all expended. They are compelled to sell their claims on the Government to shavers, at a ruinous loss. And this too, whilst there is an idle surplus of $8,000,000 in the public Treasury.

Official Visit to Annapolis.—The Annapolis Herald says: "Secretary Bancroft, Gov. Marcy, Secretary of War, and Com. Warrington, arrived in this city last evening from Washington, and took quarters at City Hotel. We understand the object of their visit to be, to examine the condition of Fort Severn, and the improvements commenced last fall, and now being completed."

Woman.—Judge Lewis says: "God bless the sex! Ever foremost in the work of charity—always ministering to the sick—lingering longest at the cross—speeding earliest to the sepulchre! They never erred but once, and if that error had been committed at a latter period of the world,—after 4,000 years of bright and lovely deeds,—the Accusing Spirit had carried the offence to Heaven's Chancery in vain."

Young Men Beware!—Mr. Potter, of Yale College, in a temperance address lately at New-Haven, says:

"My heart bleeds as I remember the fate of three of my early companions who started in life with myself. One of them possessed the finest mathematical mind I ever knew. He would take the Ledger and go up with three columns at a time with perfect ease. He was the first man in America that beat the Automaton Chess Player, and he told me that he had every move in his head before he entered the room. That man fills a drunkard's grave.—Another, who was an excellent accountant, and could command almost any salary, met the same melancholy fate. Another, possessing the same brilliant capacities, has gone down—not to the grave, perhaps, but is sunk clear out of sight amid the mire and filth of intemperance."—*Hartford Courant.*

Echo of the Sentiments of the Whole Nation—Among the toasts drunk on the 4th at Martinsburg, Virginia, we find the following capital one. It will turn out that we were not singular in styling annexation as "a glorious" achievement:

"By Charles James Faulkner. The 4th of July: The anniversary of the *dawn* of American and of the *close* of *Texan* Independence. As a *Nation*, the Republic of Texas will this day cease to exist; but the light of her extinguished 'Star' will re-appear with increased lustre within the circle of our own effulgent Constellation; and henceforth the glories of *Yorktown* and of *San Jacinto* will be the common inheritance of one free and united people."

"Pat," bawled out an Irish "stevedore" addressing one of his men, from the deck of a ship, "how many of ye are there in the hold?" "Five, sir." "Come up here the half of ye."

Post Office Balances.—We are authorized to state that these articles are now under contract, and that a quantity of them are to be delivered in this city on or before the 15th inst., [July.]

Expedition will be used in forwarding them to post offices as fast as they can be manufactured, inspected, and tested; but, as they are required to be made with great nicety and accuracy, some time must elapse before all can be supplied.

Washington Union.

"Are you fond of tongue, sir?"
"I was always fond of tongue, madam, and I like it *still!*"

That was an impudent fellow, who defined woman' "a sign to hang dry goods on."

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, August 1, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,

OF BLADEN COUNTY.

THE ELECTION WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1845.

☞ Single copies of the JOURNAL to be had at the office, at 6 cents a piece.

General McKay's Appointments.

☞ Gen. McKay will address his fellow-citizens at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Monday next, the 4th inst.

☞ Owing to the fact that our hands are sick, we have been unable to notice many things which it was our intention to chat about in to-day's Journal. We have been unable to get several articles in Type. We hope to be all well, from the "Devil" up, by next number.

Voters of the Sixth Congressional District!!

AROUSE!

As this is the last time we shall have an opportunity of addressing you before the day of election, we propose making a few remarks upon the manner in which, according to our humble opinion, you should act on that day. And, the first thing we would say is, that every democrat in the district should consider it his conscientious duty not only to go to the polls himself, but see that all his neighbors do the same thing. And why do we say that you should go to the polls? and why do we think it a duty, which you owe to justice, to yourselves, and to Gen. *McKay*, that you should make it a point to give him a full and overwhelming vote, if we may use the expression? Is it because we, or any body else, think there is any danger of his election, or even that *Meares* will get one democratic vote? No. The whigs themselves don't expect, nor has any democrat dreampt of such a thing. Here is the reason why we now urge upon our friends that they should turn out to a man on next Thursday. A dead set, to use a common phrase, has been made against your old friend and faithful servant Gen. *McKay*. Charges most groundless and flagitious against his character have been industriously circulated throughout the district; every artifice and every trick has been resorted to for the purpose of blighting the well earned reputation of your candidate. Knowing well that the *principles* which Gen. McKay professes, and in the triumphant advocacy of which he has borne so long and so distinguished a part, are those which you yourselves hold dearer than life itself, the federal candidate and the federal leaders in the district have not attempted to assail them. No; the game has been to trump up a set of charges the most groundless a flagitious, as we said before, having little or no bearing at all upon the great issues which divide the two parties. To traduce and blacken the public character of Gen. McKay in every possible shape and form, has been the sole object of the federal party during the campaign. Against all the charges which have been made against him, he has triumphantly defended himself. We now call upon you to come up to the polls and shew Gen. McKay's enemies that instead of shaking your confidence in him their attacks have had no other effect than to create a still stronger manifestation of your confidence and esteem. We call upon you, too, to reflect, that should Gen. McKay not receive the full strength of the party, even although Mr. Meares may not get one democratic vote, still your opponents would make a handle of the matter. They would boast of it as a whig triumph. Then let every good democrat be certain to go to the polls on Thursday next. Let us give Mr. Meares such an out and out drubbing as will teach him that he has been utterly mistaken in the course of electioneering which he has adopted. Let us, by our majority on Thursday next, tell our fellow-citizens throughout the State, that we appreciate Gen. McKay's merits, and that we are willing to honor his talents in the face of the world. Now is a leisure season, when every man can afford to spend a day in the performance of the duties which he owes to his country. Go to the polls, then, and be sure you see that all your neighbors go also. We look for a full vote. Gen. McKay deserves it. Will he not get it? Yes: especially as this may be the last time that you will have an opportunity of voting for him. But why need we urge you. Your gratitude for services rendered will be a sufficient inducement to bring you out in your strength. Once more we say, be sure you go to the polls and shew to the world that indignation and scorn are the only feelings which the attempt to injure your tried servant, Gen. McKay, have excited in your bosoms. Again: we say to you, go to the polls, and shew to the world by your votes that you repudiate federalism in every shape and form. That you are now, as you have ever been, utterly opposed to the principles of the federal party to which Mr. Meares belongs.

We have made these few remarks because some of you might be disposed to stay at home, seeing there is no absolute necessity for your voting, as Gen. McKay is certain to be elected.

☞ *Let us give Gen. McKay as full a vote as we gave* Mr. POLK *in November last. We can and must do it!* ☜

The Discussion at Long Creek.

On Monday last Gen. McKay and Mr. Meares met at Long Creek. The day was delightfully cool. There was a large collection of people present for the occasion. We heard the number estimated at between two and three hundred. Mr. Meares did not reach Long Creek until about 1 o'clock. Gen. McKay very courteously waited his arrival, although the people who had collected at an earlier hour were anxious that the speaking should commence long before that hour. Mr. Meares declined opening the debate on this occasion. We will not pretend to give even an outline of the debate, as the subjects, with some slight variations, were the same as those discussed at Kenansville on the 22d, and of which we gave a rapid sketch in our last number. Gen. McKay commenced speaking at one o'clock, and in an address of about three hours in length, defended himself in the most triumphant manner against each and every one of the charges which Mr. Meares has seen fit to array against him. When he ascended the stand the audience greeted him with three long, loud and hearty cheers. We thought that Gen. McKay was peculiarly eloquent in his address. He again recounted, sereatim, the charges and specifications which have been urged against him. One by one he took them up, and we appeal to every man present, we don't care what his politics may be, if he did not give to each and every one, a clear, full and explicit refutation.

On the Tariff particularly, we thought that Gen. McKay was peculiarly happy in his illustrations of the evils which the Act of '42 has entailed and is now entailing upon the Country. He told the people that during the last term which he had served them in the Congress of the United States he had laboured with his whole heart and soul to have that Act repealed or modified, and that it was not his fault that such modification had not taken place. He also pledged himself that in the 29th Congress, should the people by their votes give him a seat in that body he would be unwearied in his endeavours to bring about either a modification or a repeal of the onerous burdens which the oppressive and unjust Federal Tariff Act of '42 were now imposing on the Country. He went on to demonstrate that every thing that is used by the poor man, His taxed enormously, whilst those articles for the most part luxuries, consumed entirely by the rich, are under that Act comparatively untaxed. But we will not go into details. In the course of his remarks, Gen. McKay told his audience that he had served them fourteen years in the Congress of the United States, and he asked them to scrutinise his conduct during all that time, and he appealed to them if ever he had given them a pledge which he had broken. (Here one universal shout of no, resounded from the audience.) During the whole of Gen. McKay's address, the audience exhibited the most profound attention, and when he closed the air was once more rent with the most enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Meares' reply was one of the most consummate and unmitigated failures we have ever heard. The bold daring for which the Chronicle gives him so much credit seemed to desert him entirely. Mr. Meares was evidently fully aware that he had commenced the canvas wrong. That the petty little charges which he has been trumpetting forth to the world, have most signally failed to produce the contemplated effect. He seemed to be conscious, when almost too late, that the people are not so easily gulled as in his "*uncalculating patriotism*" he had thought. But this is the great rock upon which all federalists split. They think the people are ignorant, that they were made to be duped and bamboozled. This is the reason why Mr. Meares avoided the discussion of the great questions which divide the parties, and resorted to the belaboring his opponent with all sorts of abuse entirely foreign to the issues upon which the election of a representative to Congress should turn.

Next Thursday will teach Mr. Meares a lesson in this respect which we hope will not be lost on him in all time to come. His speech at Long Creek was a poor jumble of incoherent assertons and miserable rhapsody, without point or meaning, and evidently shewed throughout, that the task he had undertaken was one for which he was in no way fitted. It had no more influence upon the audience than the idle whistling of the wind; its only effect being to strengthen the democrats in their devotion to their noble cause and its able champion Gen. McKay. We appeal to those who heard him, for the correctness of this opinion.

The Certificates again.

Again the Chronicle, with a brazen perverseness for which we were not prepared, even in that paper, republishes the certificate of Jeremiah Pearsall, containing the charge that Gen. McKay was opposed to poor people voting. Before we again review the certificates, we shall make some remarks upon the weight which ought to be attached to them, even had they not been rebutted by counter testimony. In the first place Gen. McKay has been thirty years in public life. During all that period he has borne a conspicuous part in the public affairs of his country. Well now, if Gen. McKay is suspected of entertaining such sentiments as those attributed to him in these certificates, to what would a person, who entertained this suspicion, look for confirmation or removal of such suspicion? Would he not reasonably say, Here is a man who has been a legislator, a law maker, a public man for the long period of thirty years. During that time he has given a great many votes—he has made a great many public speeches, and has performed a great many acts. Let us examine his whole public life. Let us scrutinise his every act; surely if he entertains sentiments such as his enemies charge him with, he has had ample opportunity, during this long public life to exhibit them. Surely it would be impossible for him to prevent their exhibition in some shape or other. Well the strictest examination is made of every act which he has done, and every word which he has said in his public capacity, and instead of ever saying or doing any thing that would prove that he held such Anti-Republican opinions, the whole course of his life demonstrates that he has been actuated by a contrary feeling—that when an opportunity occurred, he has voted for the most extensive right of suffrage, without any regard to poverty or wealth. We appeal to the candid enquirer after truth, if this is not the only fair and correct method of deciding a question of this kind, or would he go back to an isolated remark made in a private conversation, which took place 12 years ago? and that conversation too, retailed by a bitter political enemy of the individual, whose judgment and recollection is liable to be warped by his party prejudices. We ask, which is the fair method of examining this subject, even supposing that Jere. Pearsall's certificate remained unrebutted? Surely the candid man would be compelled from a sense of justice to adopt the former and reject the latter. But it is a suspicious circumstance, that Jeremiah Pearsall has permitted twelve years to elapse without enlightening the world by this awful disclosure. If Jere. Pearsall deemed the declaration such as to make Gen. McKay unfit to hold the high place of a member of Congress, is he not inexcusable to his fellow-citizens in keeping the dread secret locked up within his own bosom for twelve long years? what do you think of this, candid reader? But, then again, it looks suspicious to say the least of it, that these certificates have been sprung upon Gen. McKay just on the eve of an election.—Again, this is a private conversation which took place at the house of James Pearsall, and the remarks which Jere. Pearsall retails were made if made, at all, by his *brother's guest, and in his brother's house!* What does a candid world think of this? Now we defy Gen. McKay's bitterest enemy to point to a single act in his whole life, which would lead to the conclusion that he was opposed to the most extensive right of suffrage.

But to the certificates. We again say, in the most positive manner, that the certificate which we published last week, under the signature of James Pearsall, and to which he is willing to swear, is a full and complete rebutal of the charge contained in Jere. Pearsall's certificate furnished to Mr. Meares. And we say further, that Mr. Meares is publicly committed to admit the fact. Mr. Meares himself acknowledged during the discussion at Long Creek, on Monday last, that he had told Gen. McKay that there was a personal and political friend of the General's present at the time when the conversation took place—that that democrat was James Pearsall, of Duplin county, and that if the said James Pearsall would give him (Gen. McKay) a cerficate denying that he (Gen. McKay) had made use of the remark that poor people ought not to be allowed to votn. then he (Mr. Meares) would withdraw the charge. Is this not the same thing as saying, if James Pearsall does not corroborate the charge, I will abandon it? certainly it is. Well, James Pearsall is called upon and his answer is, "IT IS DUE TO JUSTICE AND GEN. McKAY, TO SAY THAT I NEVER HEARD THE GEN. AT ANY TIME MAKE SUCH DECLARATION!" what do you call this, reader? Is it not a plain and explicit denial? Certainly it is. Ah! but, says Mr. Meares, James Pearsall in the latter part of his certigcate, makes use of this language, "Nothing was said of the poor to the *best of my recollection*," whereupon Mr. Meares sophisticates thus. "James Pearsall, says to the best of his recollection, that nothing about the poor was said, but that he might not have heard all that was said, that still, Jere. Pearsall may be correct in his statement." If James Pearsall had said nothing beyond the last quotation, there might be some plausibility in this conclusion. But in the first part of the certificate, he *positively* denies that he ever heard Gen. McKay make such declaration. He then goes on to recapitulate the conversation which did take place and the remarks which were respectively made by the persons present, after which he adds, "Nothing was said of the poor to the best of my recollection," which when fairly construed in connexion with the whole contents of the certificate means, "I never heard Gen. McKay say that the poor ought not to be allowed to vote. Indeed I don't think the word was mentioned at all in any way; certainly not in the way in which it is introduced in brother Jere. Pearsall's certificate." This is the only fair, just and legitimate construction which can be put upon the certificate of James Pearsall, and we challenge the most ingenious Sophist to put any other upon it.

So much for Jere Pearsall's certificate. Now for Benj. Oliver's, the Jesse Jernigan certificate, We know nothing about Jesse Jernigan We suppose from the tenor of Ben: Oliver's certificate that he belongs to that class spoken of as the "drinking class," in whom Jere. Pearsall had so little confidence, and that the conversation was very similar to that which took place at James Pearsall's and that this declaration, if made at all by Gen. McKay, was made under exactly the same circumstances, and alluded to the same species of individual, as the one which the Gen. makes in James Pearsall's certificate. viz: "that the man who could be bought for a drink of grog ought not to be allowed to vote." The expressions are natural and alluded to the same class of persons: and *we* say that the man whose vote can be bought for a drink of grog, ought not to be allowed to vote. Do any of our readers differ with us in this? Do any of them think that Gen. McKay was wrong in making this declaration? No: we answer for them. Let the certificates go forth to the world. Let James Pearsall's accompany them. Let the whole public life of Gen. McKay be a commentary upon them, and we fear nothing from them. As we said before, the only effect they will produce will be to recoil with fatal effect upon the heads of those who made them. This tale next Thursday will tell.

From the North Carolinian.

GEN. McKAY.

The Wilmington Chronicle publishes a Circular of Mr. Meares in which he brings forward two certificates, one from "Jere. Pearsall," of Duplin, and the other from Mr. Oliver, both designed to shew that Gen. McKay has often openly expressed himself to the effect that poor men ought not to have the privilege of voting, and that he really entertains that opinion.

The whigs are eternally haranging the democrats about being demagogues, and pretending to have great love for the poor people; but they are playing the very game in the Wilmington District which they accuse the democrats of. If Mr. Pearsall and Mr. Oliver are not ashamed of their certificates they ought to be.

Since writing the above, a friend from Duplin has sent us the following, by which it is seen that the General is triumphantly vindicated.

To the Editor of the Carolinian:

The two candidates for Congress in this District met to-day in Kenansville, before a large assemblage of people. Mr. Meares lead off in the discussion, and, instead of debating the political questions which divide the two great parties of the present day, contented himself with bringing forward a series of charges against Gen. McKay. I shall only allude here to the one in which he charged Gen. McKay of having said (in substance) that "poor people had no interest in the government, and ought not to be entitled to the right of suffrage." To substantiate this charge he read certificates from a Mr. Oliver and Jere. Pearsall. The latter is the material witness, who certifies substantially to the charge. Mr. Pearsall is a respectable citizen, but he is a violent political partizan, and is the same gentleman who figured so conspicuously in the public press in 1840, in the way of certificates against Gen. Saunders. He seems to have a peculiar fondness for this sort of business. Gen. McKay in reply, denied positively ever having uttered such an opinion—that he never for one moment harboured such a thought, which was inconsistent with his votes as the representative of the people, and against the doctrine he had ever advocated of supporting the rights of the mass of the people against monopolies.

He also produced a certificate from James Pearsall, which he had obtained after much solicitation, who stated that he was present at the conversation alluded to by his brother Jere., at his house in 1833, the evening before an election. In speaking of electioneering, Jere. remarked that there were many drinking persons, who could not be relied upon, that they would sell their votes for a drink of grog. Of *such* Gen. McKay said, they ought not to be allowed to vote; (this is the substance.) Than James Pearsall no man in this county stands fairer, or whose word is entitled to more credit. There are the different accounts given by these two gentlemen, of a private conversation made years ago, which is proclaimed to the public by Mr. Meares in his speeches, and heralded forth in the shape of extras from the whig press, by which he expects to put down a long-tried and faithful public servant—one who has served the people of his native county fifteen years in the State Legislature, and who for fourteen years has represented his district in Congress with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. Mark! such means of electioneering will recoil upon those who use them. Gen. McKay will receive an increased vote in this county. Note the prophecy. DUPLIN.

July 22d, 1845.

Disaster.—The Charleston Courier of the 27th July, publishes the following extract from the Log Book of steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, Captain Marshall, arrived at Charleston, Saturday morning from this place:—"July 26, about 50 miles south of Cape Fear, at 12, 20 A. M., made a sail on our larboard bow, close on board, steering athwart our hawse, saw no chance of clearing him by putting the helm of the steamer one way or the other, but rung the bells to stop and back the engine, which was done immediately, and the steamer's way deadened in some degree. The moment she struck the vessel, which proved to be the schr. *Erie*, Captain Wilson, the Captain and all the crew jumped on board the *Vanderbilt*. We then learned from Capt. W. that the mate and passengers were left on board the schooner, ran down to her, found she was making no water. The Capt. and crew returned to their vessel; could not ascertain the amount of injury which the *Erie* received. The *Vanderbilt* received no material injury, having only her stern slightly injured. The night was clear, and the wind fresh from S. S. W. The steamer had her lights up fore and aft and sparks were issuing from the smoke stack. Capt. Wilson stated that he was steering N. E., and hauled up north. The steamer was steering S. W."

☞ A CARD.—We, the undersigned, passengers on board the steamer C. Vanderbilt, Capt. Marshall, do testify in the matter of coming in contact with the schr. Erie, Capt. Wilson, that Capt. Marshal, as far as we can judge, was entirely blameless, and cannot in justice, be censured for any of the inexcusable negligence in the affair, but is rather entitled to the commendatory thanks to all on board, for his prompt and energetic efforts for the safety of both vessels; whereas, Capt. Wilson and his crew, to our utter astonishment, immediately jumped on board the Vanderbilt, leaving his own vessel to the management of the mate and passengers.

(Signed) G. H. EATON, Savannah, Ga.
JAS. CORBETT, Charlston, S. C.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 26th ult.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Annexation Ratified—Death of Vice President K. P. Anderson—Incursions and Depredations of the Indians—General News.

By the arrival of the brig Hope Howes, Capt. B. G. Shaw, from Galveston, yesterday, we are apprised of the glorious and gratifying fact that the question of Annexation has been finally consummated. Thus, by the honest and unwavering conduct of a free people, have the machinations of traitors at home and enemies abroad been foiled and frustrated. Honor to the republicans of Texas for the part they have taken in the achievement of the purpose!

We give our worthy correspondent's letter, which embraces a clear and succinct narration of the proceedings of the Convention up to the latest period at which it were possible to receive Austin news:

Austin, July 7, 1845.

The Convention assembled on the morning of the 4th, and unanimously elected Gen. Rusk to preside over its deliberations. On taking the chair he made a short address, which was well delivered and suitable to the occasion.—A committee of fifteen was soon after appointed, who reported by their chairman, Judge Lipscomb, an ordinance assenting, on behalf of the people of Texas, to the terms of Annexation proposed by the United States Government. It was adopted with one dissenting voice—but five members absent. It was engrossed and signed by all the members present. It is not a little singular that the only dissenting voice was Richard Bache, the father-in-law of your Secretary of the Treasury and brother-in-law of the Vice President.

After the necessary resolutions were passed for the transmission of the ordinance to the United States, a resolution was offered by Col. Love, and unanimously adopted—"That the members wear crape on their left arm for one month, as a testimony of regret for the decease of Gen. Jackson." Whatever differences of opinion may exist, as regards his political acts, elsewhere, Texas owes him a debt of gratitude. To him we are indebted for the privilege of becoming a member of the Great American Union—a measure so important to us, and I hope to you. The Convention then adjourned. It was a novel celebration of the Liberty Day—to surrender the Independence of our nation, and by the act of the whole people, assent to its incorporation with another, and offer a tribute of respect to the man through whose influence the measure was consummated.

On the 5th we appointed committees on the plan adopted by the Virginia Convention, to report on the various subjects submitted. It called forth some discussion which was creditable to the speakers—it was the skirmish that precedes more heavy firing.

The delegates to the Convention, for intelligence, integrity and worth, would rank high in any country. There is not, perhaps, much of brilliancy, but a great deal of matter-of-fact sense and sound knowledge; and I predict that we shall form and send you a sound and sensible Constitution, free from the worst features of ultraism.

The terms of annexation are not perhaps such as we had a right to ask; but so anxious are we to free the subject from further agitation in the United States that no conditions whatever will be annexed to the Constitution differing from the resolutions passed by the United States Congress.

A despatch was received from the United States in the morning, and Major Donelson arrived on the evening of the 5th, having been detained at Washington by serious indisposition. These despatches relate to the occupation of our frontier by your troops. They are now on their march—the foot by water to Corpus Christi, on the west bank of the Nueces—the dragoons by land to San Antonio.

The step is taken that will decide Mexico in her policy. Foreign troops will soon be upon the soil she claims. Her choice must be a declaration of war; or, if she is wise, negotiation. She may acquire money by the latter—defeat and disgrace by the former. Today a resolution was passed, requesting the President of the United States, in behalf of the people of Texas, to send troops forwith to our frontier. This resolution is a sanction on the part of the people of Texas of the movement [illegible] of those in power here, which is its [illegible] been advised by the ex-President [illegible] been dissipated by the power of the people. The Executive occupies no envied position;—I am inclined to think he has been victimized by his *friend* and patron, as well as her Majesty's Minister. True to his faith, however, he issued his Proclamation, admitting a state of war and a disputed territory, which if not intended as treason to the country, or proceeding from disappointed hopes, was excessively foolish.

Lord Aberdeen has avowed to Dr. Ashbel Smith that Her Majesty's Government will not interfere in the question, so he writes home. This removes one of the prospects of war; so if you get to loggerheads with John Bull, it must be about Oregon. Jonathan will fight for whales and lumber, but seems to have little fancy for it if sugar, cotton or negroes have anything to do with the matter.

This once flourishing village is in a state of entire dilapidation and ruin—the effects of an arbitrary exercise of power, without cause and without precedent; and although the author of all this ruin is elected a delegate, he will not take his seat; he cannot—he dare not look upon hundreds which he has in his wantonness ruined!

Gen. Tarrant, a delegate from Fannin, was on a visit to San Antonio. He, with Mr. Howard, delegate from that place, has for some days been expected. Painful apprehensions have arisen for their safety, as many Indians are on the frontier, who have committed several murders lately.

We are entirely exposed to the attacks of the Indians and Mexicans—not a soldier on guard, and but few fire arms. So callous have the people of Texas become to danger, that they scarcely ever prepare to repel attack.—On my way here I met a young man, with two young girls, in a buggy, with no protection whatever from attack, almost at the very spot where young Hornsby had been killed two weeks previous by the Indians. They were in high glee, laughing and talking merrily;—I could but think that an hour might consign them to death, or a worse fate!

The Hope Howes reports only 40 hours from Galveston to the Balize. The latest Galveston paper we have is of the 12th inst.

The British brig Persian arrived at Galveston a few days ago from Vera Cruz. She brought despatches for the Government, and was to return as soon as she heard from Washington. It was rumored in Galveston that she was there for the purpose of learning the fate of the Mexican propositions to President Jones, and if they were rejected, that the fleet of Mexico would be down on Galveston without delay! We hope the Galvestonians will not evacuate their city on the strength of this fearful rumor.

The Hon. K. L. Anderson, Vice President of Texas, died on the 10th inst. at Fanthrop's, Montgomery county, of fever. The papers are in mourning for the sad event.

Mr. Edward Bourne, a native of Coventry, England, left his residence on Clear Creek Lake in a boat, on the 3d instant, and is supposed to have been drowned on the 4th.

Ashbel Smith has been recalled from England. Speaking of this, the Galveston News of the 12th says—"We should like to know what he went for, what he has done, how much money he has pocketed, when he is going again, or what plan will next be fallen upon to disburse our public funds."

The following appointments have been made by the President:

Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Secretary of State,
Hon. W. B. Ochiltree, Attorney General,
Hon. J. A. Greer, Secretary of the Treasury.

The reports of the crops throughout the country are highly favorable; Galveston and the other cities and towns continue healthy; emigrants are fast passing into the country from the adjoining States of the Union; and the prospects of Texas, view them through what phase we will, are prosperous and encouraging.

The Troops.—It seems now very certain that the U. S. troops, at the Barracks and Lower Press, the 3d and 4th regiments, will start tomorrow for their new destination on the borders of Texas.

COTTON SEED OIL.

From Ellsworth's Report for 1844.

[The following account of cotton seed oil, &c. from J. Hamilton Cooper, Esq. of Georgia, will be read with interest, as it shows the use which may yet be made of an article produced in large quantities, and before comparitively useless. A gentleman at the North is already making inquiries on this subject, which may lead to his embarking into this enterprise. It is not improbable, therefore, that cotton-planters may rejoice to find an article of so little value hitherto, may be converted into an important article of domestic and foreign use. It was received too late for reference in the report.]

The seed of the *Sea island* or *long staple* cotton weighs about 40 lbs. to the bushel. As it is less coated with fibre, the yield of oil to the bushel will be considerably greater than that of the upland; but I am unable to say what it is. As the two kinds are only varieties of the same plant, it is presumed that there is no difference in the oil from the two.

Practically considered, the Sea-island cotton seed may be put out of the question, from its limited production, and the value on it by planters as a manure.

From the experiment made on a large scale at Natchez, the oil from upland cotton seed was found, when well *refined*, to burn as well as spermaceti; it made also an excellent paint oil. There was however much difficulty in *refining it*, & so much waste in accomplishing it as to render the manufacture unprofitable. The process employed were such as were then used in the Netherlands, France, and in America; but none of them was satisfactory. There is every reason to expect that the great improvements and discoveries now making in organic chemistry will soon supply satisfactory process of refinement.

As there are 30 bushels of seed to every bale of cotton, each bale will yield at least 15 gallons of crude oil, and 360 lbs. of oil cake. If the oil can be made to be worth 50 cents per gallon, and the cake be sold only for 1 cent, an increase of $10 at least per bale will be given which in 2,000,000 of bales will be $20.000,000.

Through the greater part of the western country, the seed is absolutely thrown away as the lands are two rich to be manured. The oil-cake from cotton seed has been extensively used by me as feed for horses, cattle, and sheep, and was found to be excellent. It may be used with equal advantage with *rape-cake* for food or manure.

Upland or Sea-Island cotton seed may be obtianed from any of the factors in Charleston or Savannah.

No difficulty exists in hulling, tempering or expressing the oil. The huller of *Follet & Smith* of Petersburg, Virginia, accomplishes the first very effectually, at the rate of a bushel of kernels in four or five minutes; and the machinery employed in French Flanders for rape-seed, &c. answers *perfectly for cotton seed*.

The present low prices of cotton will present a sufficient inducement to planters to save and sell the seed at reasonable prices; and it is believed that, if a cheap and effective mode of refining the oil can be discovered, this branch of manufacture will become one of very high value to the country.

J. HAMILTON COOPER, *near Darien, Ga.*

The editor of the Iowa *Standard*, starts off with the following axiom:

"Editors are but men after all."

That's true brother, very true, says the *U. S. Gazette*. From Louisiana to Maine, and from the Atlantic to the Lakes, it is just as you say, they are men "*after* it." But it is their own fault that they are *after* all. They are *after* their political opponents, and drive them furiously; and when the spoils of victory are thought of, the editor generally finds himself *after all* the rest, and of course, too late. Some of the craft do, indeed, appear to be "after all" in another sense; they are after all the spoils, all the fun, and all the honor, but "after all," they do not get them, and see, "after all," that they took the wrong course for either.

Pretty Considerable of a "Boar."

A Southerner had a large shaggy dog of what is commonly called the cur species, of whom he gave, in the presence of a number of persons the following character: "He's a leetle the keenest critter you ever did see—real wild cat—muscle and grizzle all over—can eat a hedge-hog—dodge a thunder clap, and whip any four legged animal that ever walked the earth." "He must be a scrowger," said a hog merchant present, "but I'll bet you a cool ten dollars, that I have got an old boar in the field ont yonder that he can't make run, no day." "Done!" exclaimed the southerner, taking out the money, which was covered by that of the hog-driver. It was a cold winter morning, and the company had to wade through the snow ere they could reach the old boar. When they arrived at the field, the animal was pointed out; he was standing passively in a corner—and no sooner did the dog perceive his antagonist than he seized him by the throat, and they both rolled into the snow together. He's a screamer!" shouted the southerner. "May be so," replied the hog-driver, holding out his hand for the snakes—"but he aint agoing to run—for he was frozen to death last night—and dead boars don't use their legs now-a-days."

An Arkansas 'Roarer' tells of a fellow who once fell asleep under the influence of liquor, and who while asleep, dreaming that he had to swallow a *live* buffalo, horns and all, commenced opening his gasping jaws wider and wider, till the 'upper story of his head' *lifted itself entirely off!*

Prince Albert lately stood godfather to one of the children of the Belgian Minister, the Baron Van de Wenter, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, in London, and afterwards partook of a breakfast at the Minister's house. Mrs. Van de Wenter was Miss Bates, daughter of Joshua Bates, of Boston who married Miss Sturgis, sister of Captain Sturgis, commander of the revenue cutter at Boston.—Joshua was a nice young man, and finding himself in London at a critical moment in the commercial relations of this country with England, he was taken into the employ of the Barings as a clerk and afterwards became a partner of the firm and now his grandson has the Queen's husband for his godfather When Joshua left Boston for Europe, there was not a member of the *codfish aristocracy* in that place who *would invite him* to a dinner; now he breakfasts and dines at his own table with princes. Should Joshua, his spouse, their daughter, and daughter's husband, and son, come to Boston, now that they are parcel of *le haut ton* of London, how the Boston people would open their eyes and stare! They could receive invitations to all the houses of the big fish—the *swarrees*, should they attend them all, would keep them awake for weeks, and the Baron de Wine-and-Water would be sent in pipes, tobacco and schnaps for six months, all gratis for nothing at all.

What a transmogrification is here! The Misses, from small river trout are turned into big whales—and if they should visit their old haunts about Boston, would be the biggest fish in those seas.

But we must say, Joshua shews little of native Yankee sagacity and discretion in acting the society and aping the manners of European aristocracy. The poorer devils of that order will cringe to him like slaves and lick his feet for his money as long as it lasts but when it is gone they will cut his acquaintance and laugh at his gullability.—Joshua, with his quill behind his ear, and his sleeves black with ink, is far more respectable than when, rigged out in court dress he and his old wife dance attendance upon the cold-hearted roues at the Queen's levee. If Joshua understood what he is about he would stick to his quill as the instrument by which his fortune has been achieved, by which it is to be preserved, through the power of which he commands the bows and smiles of persons whom he foolishly thinks above him, and who are his superiors only while he is mean enough to treat them as such.—*N. O. Courier.*

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—July 26.

BACON,	7½	a	10½
COTTON—(Liv'pool classi'n.)			
Inferior and Ordinary,	6¼	a	6¾
Middling a middling fair,	7	a	7¼
Fair a fully fair,	7¾	a	8
Choice,	—	a	—
GRAIN, Corn,	55	a	60
Oats, Maryland,	28	a	29
" Virginia,	27	a	28
Peas,	82	a	
LARD,	8½	a	9
NAVAL STORES—			
Tar, Wilmington,	1 25	a	1 50
Turpentine, soft,		a	
Rosin,		a	
Spirits Turpentine,	45	a	48
Varnish,	23	a	25
RICE—			
Ordinary to fair,	3 12½	a	3 25
Good and prime,	3 37½	a	3 50
Choice,	—	a	—

Cotton.—There was some little inquiry for Upland Cotton at the close of the last, and on the early of the present week; and, during the two days, between 8 and 900 bales were sold, at the quotations given in our report of the 19th inst.—On Tuesday, however, later and favorable advices were to us from the other side, per the *Britannia*, at Boston, which have been confirmed by the more recent accounts of the *Great Western*, at New York. Owing to the limited supply on sale here, which is centred in a few hands, and the light receipts, the market was just in that state to be easily affected by favorable advices from abroad, and prices immediately advanced a full ¼c. per lb., and some 2000 bales have changed hands at this advance. The receipts of the week reach. 2735 bales, and the sales in the same time 3231 bales.

Rice.—The Rice market has been very quiet throughout the week just closed, the transactions having reached but about 240 tierces for coastwise shipment. We would still refer to former quotations for the state of the market. The receipts by our last reach 779 tierces, and the sales in the same time are as follows:—13 at $3 3-16; 60 at $3; 50 at 3⅜; and 120 tierces at 3 7-16ths per hundred.

Rough Rice.—The receipts during the week are upwards of 10,000 bushels, which, with the exception of some 1800 bushels, taken at 87½ cents per bushel, have been sent to the mills.

Grain.—The receipts of the week have been upwards of 10,000 bushels Maryland *Corn*, about 7000 bushels of which were sold to a dealer at 55 cents per bushel, and the balance taken by a speculator at 60c., which, however, is not a fair criterion of the market. We quote Baltimore White, at 57c., and North Carolina, 55 a 60c. and upwards, per bushel, according to quality. About 1000 bushels *Peas*, received from North Carolina, changed hands at 82c. per bushel.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—July 26.

There is no new feature in our market. The dull July season keeps every thing at a stand. Cotton stationary. Flour is again becoming scarce. Whiskey also scarce, and worth in the street, 40c. per gallon. All kinds of common liquors are going up. No other change to notice.

North Carolinian.

NEW YORK MARKET—July 26.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	$2 87½	a	
" North county "	2 75	a	2 87½
Washington and Newbern,	2 87½	a	
Rosin,	53	a	70
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	39	a	40
Tar,	2 00	a	2 25
Pitch,	3 12½	a	4 00
Cotton	6¼	a	10

Cotton.—There continues a good demand for exportation—speculators have also operated to some extent, and prices have further improved one-eighth of a cent per lb. There is but little inquiry for home use, and the transactions for consumption are small. The sales for the three days are 3850 bales.

Naval Stores.—In Turpentine there has been some movemnet, and 5000 bbls. Washington and Newbern have been taken, for export, at $2 87½ per 280 lb. We notice besides, sales of 2500 bbls. Rosin, at 68 a 70 cents, delivered, for Wilmington; and 55 a 56, for Washington and Newbern; 110 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 39 cents, cash, and 40, 6 mos., and we understand some in small lots, at higher rates.

Rice.—For prime parcels, and those free from trevil, holders are firm, and we have no variation to make as regards prices. The sales have been principally in small parcels, amounting to 300 tcs. and 40 bbls., from $3 31½ to $4, cash.

JULY 33.

Cotton.—The steamers Britannia and Great Western bring us accounts from Liverpool to 5th. and from Havre to 3d July. At Liverpool there was a very good demand, partly speculative, and prices advanced ⅛d. The sales for the week ended 4th June, were 47,870 bales; 27th, 40,770; and 4th inst., 60,990; including in the last, 13,060 Uplands, at 3½d. a 4¾d.; 23,360 Orleans, 3d. a 7d. and 15,960 Mobile, &c., 3⅝d. a 4⅝d. In the three weeks, the sales to speculators were 41,000 bales fair Upland was quoted 4¼., fair Mobile 4¼d., and fair Orleans 4¾d Stock 1,043 000 bales; of American, 823,000. At Havre, also, the demand was active, and prices had further improved f.3 a f.4. The sales for two weeks and four days to 3d inst., were about 29,000 bales. Stock, 30th June, 75,716; of American, 73,613 bales.

In this market, since our last, owing to the favorable advices from abroad, in connexion with the destruction by fire of about 11,000 bales, buyers have come forward more freely, and an advance of one-quarter of a cent per lb., has been freely paid.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

(PER BRITANNIA AND GREAT WESTERN.)

LIVERPOOL, July 4, 1845.

Corn.—The markets have advanced a little, and are more firm.

Rosin.—3000 bbls. of American was offered by auction this week without finding buyers—2s 6d. per cwt., being the highest bid for a small quantity,

Turpentine—Is again lower, the last sale having been at 7s 4d per cwt, for fair quality, except 300 bbls, of prime *new*, the first arrived this season, which sold to-day at 8s 3d.

LONDON, July 3, 1845.

Rice—In brisk request; Carolina steady at 17s to 21s for English dressed.

Turpentine—Sells slowly, from 8s 3d to 8s 6d.

HAVRE, June 30, 1845.

Rice—Owing to the limited stock, scarcely anything has been done; prices have, however, not varied, and are firm at f.24 a f.30. Imports since 1st Jan'y 1845, 4529 bbls; 1844, 8214 do; 1843, 10,233 do. Stock, 1845, 550 bbls; 1844, 2500 do; 1843, 400 do.

CANDIDATES.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Districts.	Demo. Ticket.	Federal Ticket.
1st.	No opposition.	Thos. L. Clingman,
2d.	Charles Fisher,	Dan'l M. Barringer,
3d.	David S. Reid,	A. B. McMillan,
4th.	No oppposition	Jonathan Worth, Alfred Dockery,
5th.	Jas C. Dobbin,	Jno. H. Haughton,
6th.	Jas. J. McKay,	Thos. D. Meares,
7th.	J. R. J. Daniel,	Dr. Rob't C. Bond,
8th.	Henry S. Clark,	Rich'd S. Donnell,
9th.	Asa Biggs,	David Outlaw.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERKSHIP.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the CLERKSHIP of SUPERIOR COURT, for the County of New Hanover. If elected, I will attend to the business personally. STEPHEN COSTIN.

July 25, 1845.—[*] 45-te.

To the Freemen and Voters OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Gentlemen and Fellow-citizens:—

As the election of Superior Court Clerk is near at hand, and it is impossible for me to attend at all the muster grounds, on the regular days of muster, I adopt this method of announcing to you that I am a candidate for that office; and if elected, gentlemen, I pledge my word ever to be found ready to wait on any person who may have business with me, endeavoring at all times to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my skill and ability. WM. T. J. VANN.

July 5th, 1845. 43-te

We are authorized to announce Owen Alderman, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk.

COUNTY COURT CLERKSHIP.

We are authorised to announce L. H. Marsteller, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Rector of Christ Church, Mr. Rufus Page, to Miss Cynthia C Hill, youngest daughter of Hon. Wm. Hill, Secretary of State.

DIED,

In Robeson county' Mr. Joseph Lee, aged 77.

In New York, a few days since, Mr. John E. Spicer, of this town. aged about 24.

At Walker's Bluff, Bladen county, on the 23d inst., Charles McDugald in the 23d year of his age.

Mr. McDuga'd was esteemed by all who knew him as one of the most worthy young men in the county, and he has left a large circle of friends to regret his early death. COM.

Fayetteville Carolinian will please copy.

In this town on the 29th inst., in the 39th year of his age, Mr. Keneath McKay.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

July 23—schr Mary Francis, Douglas, Middleton, N C, corn, to Battle & Cooke.

25—schr Regulus, Murch, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr Little John, Dowdy, Plymouth, N C, fish and staves, to Battle & Cooke

Schr Ann Maria, Frear, New River, turpentine, to Battle & Cooke

Schr A F Thorn, New York, to C D Ellis & Co

26—brig Rowena, Murrell, New York, to Potter & Kidder

Schr American Eagle, French, Philadelphia, to G W Davis

Schr Galena, Freeman, New York, to G W Davis

Schr Excellent, Podger, Newport, to J S Richards

Schr Eagle, Dyer, New York, to C D Ellis & Co

27—schr Jane Yates, Talman, Martinique, molasses, to John Hall

30. brig Julia H. Stephens, Hall, Cuba, to Russel & Gammell.

brig Baltic, Moulton, Boston, to E. Dickinson.

CLEARED.

24—schr G Hatfield, Boston, New York, by C D Ellis, & Co

25—schr Mary Francis, Douglas, Middleton, N C, by Battle & Cooke

26—brig Attakapas, Sartell, Boston, by Russell & Gammell

schr E S Powell, Murch New York, by G W Davis

28—brig Port Leon, Curtis, Porto Rico, by G W Davis

Schr Ann Maria, Frear, New River, by Battle & Cooke

29—schr Little John Dowdy, Baltimore, by Battle & Cooke

30 brig John Stephens, Hall, St Jago de Cuba, by Russell & Gammell

Schr Excellent, Podger, New York, by J S Richards

schr. Regulus, Murch, New York, by R. W. Brown.

CORN—600 bushels prime white Corn in store, for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, Ag'ts.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed to the store, lately occupied by Messrs. Rankin & Martin, Water Street. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 31, 1845.

Collector's Office.

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE.

July 15th, 1845.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 20th of August, 1845, for building a Marine Hospital on the Island of Portsmouth, in this District, of the following dimensions, and in accordance with a plan approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now in this office:

SPECIFICATIONS.

Dimensions of the main Building, 50 feet long by 40 wide, to be elevated 4 feet, single story 14 feet pitch, with roof suited to dimensions, a passage through the centre, and galleries 10 feet wide in front and rear of the building, with four rooms 20 feet square; the garret with three or four windows at each end or sides, to be divided into compartments, and fitted up for store rooms, and for the attendants, &c.;—to this main building is to be attached a wing or shed at each end, 20 feet wide, and extending from the outer tier of the front, to the outer tier of the portico, each of these wings to contain two wards, 20 feet square, with 4 smaller rooms, the wings to have a shed roof to suit; the building to be erected on Lightwood Piles, 12 inches square, with diagonal braces or anchors, of the same material, with 4 chimneys, 8 fire places, and 2 piazzas or vestibules, 50 by 10, supported by 6 turned columns, each with appropriate balustrade and rails in front, with steps and rails to correspond; the front and rear doors to have transen and side lights; the whole frame to be of the largest dimensions for such a building, with 16 pannel doors, and 24 windows, 14 by 10 lights, with blinds or shutters; the exterior of the house to be first covered with 1 or 1¼ inch boards, tongued and grooved or *ciphered*, afterwards to be covered on every side with juniper or cypress shingles, dressed to an equal thickness, in 5 inch courses, as also the roof; the interior of the building to be finished throughout, in a neat, plain, and workmanlike manner; the floors to be of quartered boards, the frame, outside plank, and floors to be of the best yellow pine, at the option of the agent of the United States, the whole to have two substantial coats of paint, to be lathed and plastered with the best quality of stone lime, throughout, the chimneys to be built of hard and well formed brick, all to be finished as above stated, and to the entire satisfaction of the agent of the United States, and to be completed in twelve months from the time the contract is closed.

Approved bonds will be required for the completion of the work according to contract; the work and materials are to be approved of by a superintendent to be appointed for that purpose. Payments will be made as it progresses not to exceed two thirds the actual value of the materials on the ground, and work done, and in sums nos less than one thousand dollars.

To obviate all difficulty it may be proper to state that no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate or certificates from responsible persons, that the individuals offering the proposal has the ability to g ve the necessary bond.

THOMAS I. PASTEUR,
46-t20a *Collector.*

ROE HERRINGS.—7 bbls. and 30 half bbls. Roe Herrings, put up expressly for family use; also, 50 barrels whole Herrings, just received and for sale by BATTLE & COOKE.

August 1, '45.] Agents.

PLANTATION CLOTHING.—A few cases just received and for sale by

Aug. 1, 145. BATTLE & COOKE, Ag'ts.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON

Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval stores, &c. &c.

Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the south-west, offers for sale all his **Lands** lying in the county of Duplin, N. C.

One tract containing six hundred and twenty-one acres, adjoining the village of Kenansville; three hundred of which, is cleared, and under good fence, the balance well timbered. On the premises, is a good two story framed dwelling, containing seven rooms, with kitchen, smoke-house, barn, and all other out houses, in first rate repair.—Within one hundred yards of the dwelling, there is a never failing spring of water, as good as can be found in the lower part of the State; and within three quarters of a mile of the village, there is an Academy, where students can always prepare for College. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Peas, Corn, &c.

Another tract of two thousand six hundred and fifty acres, lying on both sides of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, about 45 miles from Wilmington. There is about five hundred acres of this tract cleared, and under good fence, with all necessary buildings. There is *EIGHTY THOUSAND* Turpentine boxes cut on the land, and trees enough to cut at least twenty thousand more. There is also a first rate mill seat on the premises, within one hundred yards of the Railroad, with a frame on the spot ready to raise: the timber has been got within the last six months. A Mill here, could be made valuable, as ready sale could always be had for all the Railroad railings she could saw. This land also produces good crops of Corn, Cotton, Peas, &c.

Another tract of four hundred acres of first rate land, two hundred of which is under cultivation, lying six miles from Kenansville, and four miles from Warsaw. There is a task of Turpentine boxes on the land, and the balance well timbered.

As the subscriber wishes to remove, more for the benefit of his health than any thing else, he will sell the above lands at a great bargain, either separately or all together, on very accommodating time.

Persons wishing to view the lands, will please call on him at Kenansville.

DANIEL C. MOORE.

Duplin co., June 27, 1845. 41-6t

The Newbernian will copy the above for six weeks, and forward account to this office.

Cigars and Tobacco.

40,000 CIGARS of various kinds and qualities, in boxes of 100, 125, 250 and 500.

2 boxes superior manufactured Tobacco,

Just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

June 27, 1845. 41

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do	Subpœnas
do do	Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

CHARLES BARR, MERCHANT TAILOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington for their liberal patronage, and anxious to merit a continuance of the same, has added to his Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

CLOTHING,

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadelphia, together with a general assortment of superfine new style

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

AND

FANCY DRILLINGS

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road, making his stock altogether the most complete that has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are respectfully requested to examine the article elsewhere, before calling on me, and unless I can offer them Goods on better terms than any of my competitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.

CHARLES BARR.

May 30, 1845. 37

To Travellers.

Comparison of Expense

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH,

BY THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE

AND

THE RIVER AND BAY LINE.

By the Bay Line.

From Weldon to Baltimore,	$9 00
Breakfast in Baltimore,	50
Fare by the Morning Line to Philadelphia,	3 00
Dinner on the Road,	50
Whole expense,	$13 00

By the great Mail Route.

From Weldon to Baltimore by the Rail Road and Steamboat to Washington, and thence by the Stage Line to Baltimore, *eight dollars and fifty cents*—or by the Rail Road Line throughout, *two dollars and fifty cents* more, making	$11 00
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the *Evening Line*,	2 00
Two Meals between Petersburg and Philadelphia,	1 00
Whole expense,	$14 00

It will thus appear, that the whole expense between Weldon and Philadelphia, by the Great Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, is

BUT ONE DOLLAR MORE

To Philadelphia; and the Traveller reaches Philadelphia by this Route, a business day earlier than by the River and Bay Route, resting on the way, and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk of greater delay by the Bay Line, but its liability to accidents, storms, sea sickness and other discomforts.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't R. & P. R. R.

June 20, 1845. 40-9t

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

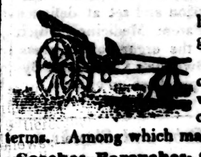
In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSRIBER, having taken an Assignment from John Hall, of all his property, and rights of property, for the benefit of his creditors; and it being stipulated in said Assignment, that the Assignee, after paying the first class of debts therein mentioned, comprising the notes at Bank and accommodation paper of the said John Hall, should apply the balance of monies on hand to the payment pro rata of such of the second class of creditors as should agree to release the said John Hall in full from all debts and liabilities within three months from the 25th day of June, 1845, there being a deficiency of assets to satisfy the whole of said second class of debts; Notice is hereby given to all concerned to signify to the subscriber their assent to the terms of the assignment, within the time prescribed, or they will be forever precluded from all benefit in the trust.

JOHN McRAE, *Assignee.*

June 27th, 1845. 41-tf

Piano Forte.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, of Dubois & Stoddart's manufacture, for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, *Ag'ts.*

July 4, 1845.

1	HHD. best Porto Rico Sugar,		
2	" "	N. Orleans	do.
12	bags Laguira Coffee,		
10	"	St. Domingo	do.
8	"	Rio	do.
10,000	Segars,		
20	boxes Hydraulic pressed Candles,		
48	"	best Barret's chewing Tobacco, small lumps,	
15	"	No. 1, Soap,	
10	"	Soap,	10 kegs Lard.
10	bbls. superfine Canal Flour,		
10	half bbls. "	"	"
10	boxes Cheese.		

Received per brig Belle, and for sale low for cash or approved paper.

JOHN S. RICHARDS,
Market street, Burch's old store.

June 27, 1845.

HOLLOW-WARE—A small quantity, assorted sizes, now landing from brig Georgiana, for sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS,

July 4th, 1845. Market-st. Burch's old stand.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article.)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acet. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband' fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wos.r Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative fo children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swain's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

RECEIVED by schr. E S. POWELL, and for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, Agts.

10 Boxes Summer Candles,
10 Bags Green Laguira Coffee,
12 Kegs Assorted Sizes Nails,
3 Boxes Aromatic Tobacco,
2 Cases Gentlemens Calf sewed Boots.
12 Pair Ladies Slippers.

July 25, 1845.

Just Received at the OLD STAND DRUG STORE,

Corner of Front and Market-streets,

A LOT of the best Swedish Leeches,
80 kegs superior White Lead,
Sands' Sarsaparilla and Tetter Remedy,
Indian and Swaim's Panacea and Cheeseman's Balsam,
A fresh lot of Peters', Lees', Leidy's and Moffat's Pills,
Dr. Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry, &c.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dr. Gideon B. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup, an excellent remedy for that disease. He has also obtained the general agency for the sale of Spencer's Vegetable Pills. The genuine article can only be had here, as there is no other Agent in this state. Country Merchants supplied at Manufacturer's prices. He is weekly receiving additions to his stock of Medicines, and has now as full and complete an assortment as can be found at any other house in the state, which will be sold to Physicians and Country Merchants at the lowest prices and on liberal credit.

Best Havannah Segars, at wholesale or retail.

July 11th, 1845. WM. SHAW

NOTICE.

I offer for sale a valuable tract of Land, in Cumberland county, containing about 800 acres, immediately on the Cape Fear River, on the East side, 11 miles below Fayetteville, N. C. There is a good Mill stream running through the Land. On the premises, there is cleared land enough to make 200 barreis of corn, the largest part being River low lands; and the back woods is well timbered, sufficient to cut three tasks of turpentine boxes. For further particulars, apply to Maj. John T. Gilmore, at Fayetteville, or to myself, at Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C.

July 14th, 1845. [43-6t] H. SULLIVAN.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the valuable plantation on which he now resides. The plantation is situated on the west side of the N. E. river, about one mile below South Washington, and contains about 686 acres. It contains both Turpentine and Corn land. There is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses on the place. This tract of land lies between the rail road and the river, and its farthest point is not more than two and a half miles from each.

JOHN C. REGISTER.

South Washington, New Hanover co., N. C., July 4, '45. 42-2m

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1086	$124,687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191,997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

SAMUEL HANNAY. Sec'y.

The undersigned. agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

BATHS! BATHS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his *BATHING HOUSE*, immediately in the rear of Mr. Richard Eagles' bar room, is now open for the accommodation of his patrons, and that *BATHS*, either *WARM or COLD*, can be had at any time between this and the 1rt of September next.

TERMS.—Ticket for the season—bath at pleasure, $8 00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, $4 00. Single baths 50 cents.

Every thing will be kept neat and clean, and he will be ready at all hours to accommodate those who may patronize him.

ISAAC BELDEN.

June 6, 1845. 38-f t. s.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—July 31, 1845.

BACON—Hams,		a	8½
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Western,	6	a	7½
BEESWAX,		a	25
BUTTER,	18	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	6 00
" prime,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN,	50	a	55
" Meal?	70	a	75
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5 a		5½
CANDLES, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,	5 00	a	6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	60	a	65
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8½	a	9
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	15 00		16 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River. Flooring boards,		a	14 00
wide, do.		a	7 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	0 00
Timber,	6 00	a	7 75
MOLASSES,	28	a	31
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	5	a	5½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.	2 45	a	2 50
Virgin dip,	0	a	2 70
hard,	1 15	a	1 20
Tar,	1 50	a	0 00
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	85	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	35	a	
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,	90	a	95
Black eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
PORK,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	4½	a	5
RICE,	3 50	a	3 75
rough, ush			70
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	22	a	00
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 12
SOAP,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, country,	2 00	a	2 25
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30	a	32
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	25	a	27
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00	a	10 00
dressed,	9 00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7½	a	7½
New Orleans,	5	a	6
loaf	10	a	15
TALLOW,	6½	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf, none		a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 31.

NAVAL STORES—Sales are reported at $2 55, $2 60, and $2 70 for Virgin—$2 45 to $2 50 for yellow dip.

LUMBER—Sales have been made since our last at $12 50 for quartered flooring, and $5 50 for scantling. We have heard of no sales of Timber; our quotations are therefore nominal.

CORN—We know of no corn afloat. The last sales were 2500, which brought 55 cents.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 30 a 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $5 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1	pr. ct.	perm
" " New York,	1	"	"
" " Boston,	1	"	"

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 2 p.m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m, and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

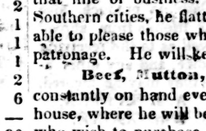
Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

New Butchering ESTABLISHMENT.



THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that he has commenced the **Butchering Business** in this place, and from his long acquaintance with that line of business, both in the Northern and Southern cities, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep a regular supply of

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c.,

constantly on hand every morning, at the Market-house, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who wish to purchase such articles.

DROVERS will find it advantageous to call upon the subscriber, as he is determined to pay as liberal prices for Beef cattle as any other person in Wilmington. JOHN BUTCHER.

Jn'y 18th, 1845. 44-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a

To Travellers.

Comparison of Expense

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH,

BY THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE

AND

THE RIVER AND BAY LINE.

By the Bay Line.

From Weldon to Baltimore,	$9 00
Breakfast in Baltimore,	50
Fare by the Morning Line to Philadelphia,	3 00
Dinner on the Road,	50
Whole expense,	$13 00

By the great Mail Route.

From Weldon to Baltimore by the Rail Road and Steamboat to Washington, and thence by the Stage Line to Baltimore, *eight dollars and fifty cents*—or by the Rail Road Line throughout, *two dollars and fifty cents* more, making	$11 00
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the *Evening* Line,	2 00
Two Meals between Petersburg and Philadelphia,	1 00
Whole expense,	$14 00

It will thus appear, that the whole expense between Weldon and Philadelphia, by the Great Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, is

BUT ONE DOLLAR MORE

To Philadelphia; and the Traveller reaches Philadelphia by this Route, a business day earlier than by the River and Bay Route, resting on the way, and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk of greater delay by the Bay Line, but its liability to accidents, storms, sea sickness and other discomforts.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't R. & P. R. R.

June 20, 1845. 40-9t

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER.

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages.

An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees.

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

Outcatts' Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders,
1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law,
SPRING TERM, 1845.

Melinda Giffin,
vs } Petition for Divorce.
Peter V. Giffin.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given said defendant, by advertisement in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, for three months, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the fifth Monday, after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clk.*
May 4, 1845. 34-3m. pr. adv. $10.
Chronicle copy.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm of

BATTLE & COOKE,

to transact a General Commission business, and will give their diligent and prompt attention to the sale of all kinds of North Carolina produce, also of Merchandize, which their friends from abroad may entrust them with, as well as to the receiving and forwarding of Merchandize, and any other agency business, with which they may be favored.

A. J. BATTLE,
Wm. COOKE.

June 16, (20,) 1845.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBLS. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh article, just received and for sale by
April 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.
M2, 1845. [33tf] ALONZO WARD.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—50 hhds. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
Ap16, 1845. 33

ALE AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by
Ap16, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by
M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by
Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*
May 23, 1845. 36-tf

The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth city papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Folly, containing about 50 acres; and from its extended front on the River, its proximity to the town, and the general formation of the ground, presents extraordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to be used for manufacturing operations.

The Rice Lands, known as Caintuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furnished by both the River and Rail Road, [illegible] for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to be approved of at Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts, and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.
June 20, 1845. 40tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

INFORMATION WANTED.—FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.
Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-tf

Copartnership Notice.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 13th inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his individual account, under the name of *Barry & Bryant.* ALFRED BRYANT.
May 16, 1845 —[35.

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

NAILS—20 kegs 8d, 20 kegs 6d, 10 kegs 4d, daily expected, for sale by
JOHN S. RICHARDS,
July 1st. Market-st., Burch's old stand.

Herrings.

100 BBLS. whole Herrings, for sale by
BATTLE & COOKE, *Ag'ts.*
July 4, 1845. 42-tf

All Persons

INDEBTED to John Hall are hereby notified to settle with the subscriber immediately, or the claims against them will be put in suit forthwith. JOHN McRAE,
June 27th, 1845. 41tf Assignee.

BATHS! BATHS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his *BATHING HOUSE*, immediately in the rear of Mr. Richard Eagles' bar room, is now open for the accommodation of his patrons, and that *BATHS*, either *WARM* or *COLD*, can be had at any time between this and the 1st of September next.

TERMS.—Ticket for the season—bath at pleasure, $8 00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, $4 00. Single baths 50 cents.

Every thing will be kept neat and clean, and he will be ready at all hours to accommodate those who may patronise him.

ISAAC BELDEN.
June 6, 1845. 38-f. t. s.

CHARLES BARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington for their liberal patronage, and anxious to merit a continuance of the same, has added to his Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

CLOTHING,

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadelphia, together with a general assortment of superfine new style

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

AND

FANCY DRILLINGS

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road, making his stock altogether the most complete that has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are respectfully requested to examine the article elsewhere, before calling on me, and unless I can offer them Goods on better terms than any of my competitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.

CHARLES BARR.
May 30, 1845. 37

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventer* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paregoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ *Beware of such impostors* ☜

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, WM. SHAW.

☞The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stone to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.
March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.
March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞ REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.
March 1, 1844 8-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

1 M. LUCIANI.

FOR SALE or RENT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxseter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to

JOHN A. TAYLOR.
April 2d, 1845. 29-tf

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27, 844

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico do.
50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

Leaf Tobacco.

25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb y 21.—[23

To the Public,

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity. I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

SPRING STOCK,

and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,

OR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

☞Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale. CHAS. BARR.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

OAKEY FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. *Also*, fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N, C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.
Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.
March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING
March 15, 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.
March 22, 1844. 11-tf

The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

FOR RENT.

OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the

Franklin Hotel

To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately.

Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.
April 4th, 1845.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

LIME AND HAY.—Just received and for sale, 300 casks Thomastown lime. 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.
May 9, 1845. 34

Molasses.

60 HHDS. St. Jago Molasses, in store and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
June 13, 1845. 39-tf

Received

PER Schr. Jonas Smith, from New York, and for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, Agt's.,
10 BBLS. Canal Flour,
20 half bbls. do
6 boxes prime Cheese,
1 box Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,
1 bbl crushed do. do
1 hhd. Porto Rico do.
1 do. New Orleans do.
10 boxes Soap 4 half bbls. Outcatt's Snuff,
3 bbls. Butter Crackers, 3 bbls. Sugar Crackers,
3 bbls. and 10 boxes Soda Biscuit
"Lord Byron," "Justo Sang," and "J. Reux" Cigars; Roll Brimstone, Sulpher, Copperas, Straw Paper, boxes ground Pepper, &c. &c.
July 11th.

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

V. R. PEIRSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

IS now receiving and opening his **Spring and Summer Goods,** comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The same will be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

M^r. H. S. KELLY,

most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines,

AND

GAMBROONS,

Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin

CASSIMERES,

with a large assortment of

VESTINGS,

of rarest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of *Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs;*

SUSPENDERS;

Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.,

of great variety. Also, a large assortment of *Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.*

Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from $1.25 to $16.00. Pants from 75 cents to $7. Vests from 75 cents to $7.00. Shirts from 50 cents to $4.00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for $5.00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

HATS:

Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected an assortment of Goods in his line as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage. V. R. PEIRSON.
April 2d, 1845.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior. CHARLES D. ELLIS.
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
March 17, (21) 1845. 27-tf

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Chronicle, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office

SADDLES,

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Char ottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Wagons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C., } 1-1y
Sept. 27, 1844.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.